

THURSDAY, April 26, 1770.

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 12th of March 1770.
Flour at 16/ 6d. per Ct.
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 1/2 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	35. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	15. 0d.	Pork	80. 0d.
Brown Bread	14. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
West-India Rum	35. 0d.	Bohea Tea	45. 0d.
New-England ditto	35. 0d.	Chocol. per Dos.	25. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	55. 0d.	Bees Wax	15. 0d.
Single refined ditto	55. 0d.	Nut Wood	48. 0d.
Molasses	15. 0d.	Oak ditto	18. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	10	after 5	before 7
FRIDAY	11	5	10
SATURDAY	12	5	11
SUNDAY	13	5	12
MONDAY	14	5	1
TUESDAY	15	5	2
WEDNESDAY	16	5	3

Days 13 Hours 36 Minutes the 26th.

NEW-YORK, April 23d.
THE Watchman in his first Number, has
in the most inhuman, barbarous, and
scandalous manner, traduced the re-
putation of Lieutenant Governor De
Lancey. The ashes of the dead ought ever to
remain undisturbed. The man who can coolly
vilify the characters of the deceased, would not
be too good to stab the living, could he do it with
the same impunity. 'Tis mean, 'tis infamous,
beneath the soul of an honest man, and can only
proceed from the rancour of a bad and discontent-
ed heart. The Watchman is well known in this
city, by many, much esteemed; and would he suf-
fer himself to be governed by his own good sense,
instead of pursuing the plans of a few restless Re-
publicans, might be a useful member of society.
A considerable intimacy subsisted between the Lieut.
Governor and him. Few men were better acquaint-
ed with Mr. De Lancey's character, than the
Watchman himself. He knew him in the quality
of a Judge, of a Governor, and of a private man.
When Mr. De Lancey died, the colony was in
its happiest state: Parties were unknown in the
city, former divisions among us were healed, peace
and tranquility triumphed, no heats or animosities
were subsisting; in a word, harmony and concord
reigned unrivalled. Upon the melancholy and
unexpected event, the Watchman took up his pen,
sketched out and delineated, for the perusal of the
world, in the most cool, dispassionate and unpreju-
diced manner, the character of the man, the
Judge, and the Governor. 'Tis contained in the
following words.

New-York, July 31, 1760.
Yesterday Morning died, at his seat in the Bowry,
near this city, the honourable James De Lancey,
Esq. our Lieutenant Governor, in the 57th year
of his age. This unexpected event, (for he was
in perfect health the evening before) threw the
whole city into the deepest sorrow and amaze-
ment. A pain in his breast awakened him at
three, and continued without intermission till
about nine in the morning, when, before he ap-
prehended the necessity of a Physician, seized
with a fit, he suddenly expired. He was descend-
ed of an honourable family in this city, and had
his education at Cambridge, under the tuition of
Mr. Herring, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop
of Canterbury. Here he laid the foundation of
his future importance.

His early accomplishments, soon after his re-
turn, introduced him into his Majesty's Council,
and the second seat in the Supreme Court of
Judicature.

In the year 1733, he took the first seat upon
the bench, and having for twenty years dischar-
ged that important trust with the greatest applause,
his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the ho-
nour of that dignified station in which he died.
To do ample justice to this eminent character,

in so contracted a compass, and on so sudden and
alarming an occasion, is what the world will
hardly expect; or his distinguished accomplish-
ments, indeed permit.—He enjoyed a quick
conception, a deep penetration, a clear judgment,
and a retentive memory. These natural talents,
heightened and improved by his attainments in
literature, and an intimate acquaintance with
mankind, made him an agreeable and instruc-
tive companion, to those who were honoured
with his conversation; and qualified him to fill
the most important offices with uncommon dignity
and lustre.

His genius provident, active, fertile in expedi-
ents, and capable of averting or improving the
most unexpected occurrences, joined to a perfect
knowledge and esteem of our happy constitution,
and a zealous attachment to his Majesty's illustri-
ous house, rendered him a most able and faith-
ful Counsellor to the Crown, and to the rights
and liberties of the people; a cordial and unsha-
ken friend.

In the chief seat of justice, he was, for capacity
and integrity equalled by few,—excelled by
none.—Patient in hearing, ready in distinguish-
ing, and in his decisions, sound and impartial.—
He gave such universal satisfaction, that even the
vanquished confessed the justice of the sentence.—
To form him, in short, a shining ornament of
the law, nature and his own industry had united
their utmost efforts.

His promotion to the government, at a season
the most momentous to the colony, was signally
advantageous of his Majesty's service, and the public
emolument. And by the confidence the people
reposed in his superior abilities, they were induced
to exert themselves in the common cause with the
greatest vigour and alacrity.

Thus thought, and thus wrote the Watchman,
when disinterested, cool, and unprejudiced; how
he writes now, when inflamed and hot with party
zeal, look at his first number and be surprised!
Let the impartial world judge, whether the Watch-
man's character of Mr. De Lancey, drawn ten
years ago, when the flames of party lay buried in
oblivion, is not rather to be depended upon as the
real character of the man, than the one lately ex-
hibited by him in the Boston and Philadelphia pa-
pers. Will not the public be naturally alarmed
and surprised at this amazing alteration of senti-
ments? And yet, alarming, amazing and surpris-
ing as it is, it is easily accounted for. The Watch-
man's family, his friends and connections, have,
within a few years past met with several heart-
breaking disappointments. They, for one seven
years, arbitrarily governed the province. But at
present instead of having the control and man-
agement of the C— and G— in— as
formerly, they have lost their influence in both.
Not a L— now appears upon the records of the
house; instead of commanding the C— as in
former days, they have but one advocate left at that
board; and in lieu of absolutely subjugating the
whole county of Dutchess, by the appointment of
officers of their own nomination, others have been
promoted in preference to the recommendation of
the L—'s; for in that large and extensive
county, heretofore wholly governed by themselves,
but one of the name remains in office, and that is
the virtuous Mr. H— Y— L—.

Disappointments like these, are mortifying;
truly mortifying to the haughty, proud and over-
bearing (tho' at the same time) sycophantick and
mean spirited family of the Watchman. A family
who had rather sacrifice the liberties of their coun-
try, than oppose the arbitrary measures of a Go-
vernor, let him be ever so tyrannick. This we
have seen fully exemplified in the conduct of the
last seven year's virtuous Assembly. I say virtuous
because there were four members of that virtuous
family, tho' in the house; and surely the transgen-
derent virtue of four members of so virtuous a

The Watchman No. 31 says, that the L— family
at present, has not its equal in the whole province, for virtue
and understanding. A pretty compliment this, to themselves,
and a sweet & rather of all the other inhabitants of the colony.

race, must have transfused a virtue through-
out the whole assembly. I therefore say again,
that the last seven year's assembly, was a vir-
tuous assembly; and let him who can, deny
it. But to return to the subject, the many
mortifications which the Watchman, his family,
and friends have lately most deservedly met with;
and the De Lancies, since the meeting of the two
last assembly's, having obtained some considerable
influence in the house, have made the poor Watch-
man (who is in a different interest, and opposed to
the De Lancies) politically mad; and from hence
originates his formal, tho' cowardly attack upon
the character of the dead Lieutenant Governor,
than whom, no man ever governed this province
with more honour to himself, dignity to his sove-
reign, or satisfaction to the people; than whom,
no man ever sat upon the bench with more lustre
to the appointment, more glory to the colony, or
more justice to the suitors; and than whom, in
private life, no man was a more agreeable com-
panion, a truer friend, or a more religious observer
of his word.

Once more beg the respectable public, coolly and
dispassionately to consider what has been before re-
lated, and from thence determine, whether the cha-
racter given of Mr. De Lancey, by the Watchman,
in the year 1760, is not more likely to be the true,
and genuine character of that gentleman, than the
one now held up to view by the same person, espe-
cially, when its considered, that the Watchman,
at present, is little better than a meer Bedlamite,
occasioned by the family's loss of power, loss of ho-
nour, and what is much more pungent to their
mean souls, the loss of offices, and consequently
the loss of their darling idol money.

AMERICANUS.

Advertisement to the Public.
THE Watchman in his No. 1. says, "It is not
only justifiable to expose the public enemies of
a country, whether living or dead, but it is a duty
which every man that can do it, owes to the pub-
lic, to prevent and deter others from attempting
to follow their malignant and domineering exam-
ples."

In imitation of this truly noble sentiment, I
shortly intend to publish a periodical paper, in
which I design to illustrate the true characters of
the L— family,—beginning with that of the
old Sachem, R—t, who first came into this pro-
vince, and ending with some of his now virtuous
descendants; and to contrast the same with the
characters of the De Lancey family, from the first
of the name in this colony, down to the present
time; and as the heads of the two families came
into the country nearly about the same time, and
they and their descendants, have been honoured
with appointments and offices, as well those in the
gift of the crown, as those elective by the people;
a proper contrast between the two families, may
be truly diverting; or at least the world will be
from thence, able to judge on which side of the
scale the balance of virtue will preponderate.

AMERICANUS.

Articles shall not be inserted

LONDON, January 30.

It is confidently said, that Lord Mansfield has had the
most pressing solicitations both from a Great Person-
age and the M—y, to assume the office of Lord Chan-
cellor, but that his Lordship has hitherto declined the
offer.

This morning the Earl of Hillsborough had a numerous
levee at his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, at which
several of the American Merchants attended.

On Monday night the Duke of Grafton re-
signed his post of First Lord of the Treasury.

And yesterday his Grace wrote a letter to the Board,
acquainting them of his resignation.

Among the reasons given for the resignation of a great
person in power, one is, that by the resignation of Lord
C— and the death of the Hon. Mr. Y—, he was
not sufficiently supported by men of ability in the law.

It is said a total change in the Ministry will take place
in a few days.

Yesterday the celebrated Dr. Mudge, after having
done his business in town, set out for Plymouth.

An evening paper of last night says, that the sudden
resignation of his Grace of G—, was in consequence
of some dispatches from the E— of B—.

We are informed that certain Physicians, upon his examination on a certain occasion, told some bold truths respecting particular persons, that excited the surprise of the whole auditory; as well with regard to the subjects of them, as the persons to whom they were nearly related.

Feb. 3. Yesterday Lord North signed his Majesty's hand on the proposed bill for the Treaty, in the name of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, resigned.

We are told that the number of seamen to be employed for the service of the present year is to be 16,000, including marines, which is the same number employed for the preceding year; this shows obviously that there are no thoughts of an immediate war, as has been propagated to deceive the public.

Feb. 5. Lord C. has given it as his opinion, that Spain has already done sufficient to justify any steps that England may think expedient to take by way of reprisals; and we are told, that a strong Memorial is preparing to be sent to the Court of Madrid, on the subject of the late settlement. In the mean while orders are sent to Ireland for a regiment of troops on that establishment, to be embarked on board transports at Cork, for Peninsular.

Some letters from Leghorn advise, that the appearance of a strong Dutch Squadron in the Mediterranean, contributes greatly to puzzle the politicians.

A letter from Plymouth mentions, that the guard-ships have all their full complement of men on board, and the people are in high spirits, in expectation of a war.

St. James's Feb. 3. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, the Right Hon. George Onslow, Charles Jenkinson, Jeremiah Dylon, and Charles Townshend, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Feb. 8. We are informed that a great Personage has declared, that the present Ministry "shall be upheld."

We hear that the Duke of C. has assured a noble Minister, that he will, at this dangerous crisis, exert himself to the utmost, in order to get the complaints of the people heard, and, if possible, their grievances redressed.

An estimate, per bills of lading, of all the British manufactures which were shipped last autumn for America, and have lately been returned upon the Merchants hands, at London, Bristol, Liverpool, and the other out ports, is preparing for the inspection of an August Assembly.

Yesterday Sir Fletcher Norton sat as Speaker in the House of Commons: the report of that Gentleman's being appointed to the Seals must therefore be false.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, will command the army; and the Duke of Cumberland will be appointed Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, with a proper council.

Better news to two, that the Spaniards attack Jamaica before the end of June.

There are no less than thirty-two ships of the line at the Havannah. The frigates belonging to Commodore Byron's Squadron have received orders to fit out and repair expeditiously to Jamaica.

This morning Sir Fletcher Norton had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty at the Queen's Palace.

The House of Lords and Commons were both very full yesterday, and both sat very late.

They write from Gibraltar, that three French men of war of the line, had for some days been cruising in the Gulf; that they had been twice in the Bay, and their Officers affected to talk mysteriously concerning the object of their expedition.

Feb. 15. There was the fullest House of Commons on Monday night has been known for several years past, 451 members being present; the majority increased, and the minority continued partly the same as upon former divisions.

An extraordinary summons of a very spirited nature from the Ministry to their friends and dependants, may account in some measure for the unexpected advance in their numbers on a late occasion.

The expected remittances from the cities of London and Westminster were the topics of conversation yesterday at a certain place. It was affirmed, that the people do not labour under any grievance, and therefore it is imprudent to remittances.

Friday last Lord Holland's accounts were laid before the House of Commons.

The Ministry remain firm against all offers to corrupt them, and faithful to each other.

We hear that the Durham Petition is now signed by 1100 Freeholders.

It is said that the Durham and Northumberland Petitions will be both presented together.

It is confidently asserted that Sir Francis Baring, late Governor of Massachusetts Bay, has the grant of a pension of 5000 l. per annum.

Letters from Danzig say, that a second fleet of vessels of the line is fitting out with the utmost expedition; Russia, the command of which is to be given to Admiral Kollin.

Feb. 17. In a conference the other day between a great Personage and a noble Duke, (D. of N.) when the latter gave as his reason for joining the opposition, that amidst the late changes he found himself disappointed in his hopes of being thought of for some post; the former replied to him, "You know, my Lord, when I created you a Duke, you gave me your word and honour that you would never solicit for any public employment."

It is thought that nothing lessened the credit of the Ministry, in the opinion of the public, so much as their behaviour to Lord Camden.

Notwithstanding numbers may imagine from a late division, that the majority is much increased, the case is quite otherwise, and they are now alarmed, more than ever the reason of this is, they have imagined, that in all questions, except on the incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes, they should have a majority of three to one; but notwithstanding they exerted their utmost strength on Monday last, they could only raise seventy-five, whereas on the contrary, the minority is every day gaining ground, as plainly appears by the increase on every important question; the first being 124, on the second 124, and on the third 128, besides 11 more who were ill on Monday last they could not possibly attend.

On white examination, we are told, that there are, at this time, double the number of officers in the Revenue, employed under the Crown, than there was in the year 1770.

Yesterday his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, attended by the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Pembroke, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for granting an aid of 35. in the pound Land-Tax, to be raised in Great-Britain for the service of the year 1770.

The Bill for continuing the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the year 1770.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.

The Bill for better regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces when on shore.

The Bill to indemnify persons with respect to sailing or carrying into execution his Majesty's Orders of Council, made for preventing and spreading of the contagious Distemper among the Horned Cattle, &c.

The receipt of the Customs the last year is near 300000. more than that of any former year.

The House of Commons did not break up this morning till past one o'clock; it is said the galleries were cleared, and no persons admitted but Members of the House.

It is reported that orders are given for several rendezvous houses to be opened in different parts of the town, for engaging volunteers for the naval service.

Lord North publicly declared on Monday night, that "nothing but his Grace's will should ever make him quit his post, as he considered the present opposition to administration as so many locusts, who being driven from their intended ravages, in their flight made a tremendous noise, that might frighten children and old women, but which, by judicious people, was considered a good omen, as it proclaimed their retreat, which must make the hearts of all men of real property rejoice."

We are informed that his Grace the Duke of Grafton has, since his resignation of the post of First Lord of the Treasury, refused a pension of 4000 l. per annum, which his Majesty offered him, as a mark of his regard for his Grace, and the high estimation in which he held his merit and services.

We are well informed that several American trading ships are lying in the river, in hopes of returning to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. fully laden in the spring.

It is observed, that above twenty of the noble persons who lately signed two spirited and constitutional papers, have each, in landed property only, about 15,000 l. per ann. which is a tall answer to all the nonsense thrown out by the tools of the Ministry, that the public cause was supported by only the base-born, and the scum of the earth. And it may be added in general, that there never was a public cause upheld by so many respectable characters of private worth and public honour, as the present. The minority in the Houses of Parliament are, without a doubt, the possessor of a very great majority of the property of the kingdom.

It has been remarked of the Duke of Grafton, that during the period of his administration, he never once defended to the means of turning any subaltern officers and clerks out of their respective places.

Several of the principal convivial societies in London and Westminster, have fixed on the approaching day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement, to hold their annual or half yearly feast on, in order to spend the day entirely in festivity.

It is whispered, that a great Personage has signified a desire of Lord Camden's re-assuming the office of Lord Chancellor.

It is said, that his Grace the Duke of Rutland is coming to town, to attend his duty in parliament; and will support the patriotic measures of the Earl of Chatham.

A popular Commander has been much pressed to resume his employment, but replied, with a spirit becoming a soldier and a patriot, "That he cannot answer to his conscience remaining in office, while such a lot of men as the present are in power."

The address of all the Chancery Inns to have Lord Camden restored is already signed by 2000 Gentlemen of the Law.

They write from Portsmouth, that great encouragement is given to sailors, orders having been sent down to man the men of war as soon as possible.

The present fleet is said to be intended for Corfica. The land forces are to be drawn from Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Last night express was sent to all the out ports to stop the sailing of such ships as are laden with corn to foreign parts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 6.

"The mortality among the horned cattle here is so very considerable that it is computed that at least one hundred and fifty thousand have died in the Seven United Provinces within these last six months. From an authentic list it appears, that fifty thousand have died during the summer, in the province of Gelderland; and in the province of Holland upwards of thirty thousand have been lost within the two last months only: a very great calamity for this country, as cattle is the principal riches of the country people here."

It is reported that a letter of thanks is preparing to be sent to the freeholders of Yorkshires to Sir George Savile, for his late patriotic proceedings.

The speech delivered by a much esteemed Yorkshiresman in a great assembly has occasioned great altercation among the Members.

Genos, Jan. 15. The vessel, which for some time past have been employed in the coasting trade, six Spanish merchant ships having been lately taken by the British. They carry in each three companies of infantry and companies of war.

Letters from Lisbon mention, that the late attempt against the King is forbidden to be talked of. The aggressor is now made as some persons would have it believed.

Banks of the Nisler, Jan. 10. The Russian have had another victory over the Turkish. The Grand Vizier's army has been defeated, and he is now retreating.

Warlaw, Jan. 12. Most of the Russian troops being sent towards Bagdad; the Turkish have taken advantage of their absence to fall upon the Russian Hunters and Artillery, who were at Buchburgh, and have killed 1000 men.

The Confederates have, on the other hand, received three fresh rebuffs, and in the Mountains have the party of Palatinate been attacked, and entirely defeated by the Russians; and another in Moldavia; where the party was also totally dispersed.

From the London Evening Post, Feb. 15.

THE CAPRICE OF FORTUNE having placed you

in a Station too highly exalted for one like me

to have any intimate Connection with you—the

Creatures of your Court having proscribed every Man of Virtue and Honesty from your Presence—and finding by fatal Experience that you have divorced yourself from your best Friends, and combined with the avowed Enemies of all the constitutional Rights of the People, I have no other opportunity of conveying to your knowledge the real Sentiments of your injured and much oppressed Subjects, but through the Channel of a public News-paper. Although your Tutors will not suffer you to listen to their Complaints, yet, as they are graciously pleased to permit you to read the daily Productions of the Press, when disengaged from the more pleasing Amusements and domestic Duties of your Life, give me leave, Sir, in the Name and on the Behalf of a suffering and loyal People, to address you in a Language you are seldom accustomed to hear—the Language of Truth.

Justice alone, Royal Sir, will give Stability to your Government. Let that be the Basis of your Authority, and the Love of your People will invigorate and support it. From the Laws of the Constitution you derive that Authority, and according as those Laws are justly and impartially executed, or partially and negligently enforced, the Love or the Hatred of the People will naturally and eventually prevail; for they are founded, not upon the arbitrary Will of One Part, but on the united Will of the Whole Community. Of that Community, Sir, the Law of this Kingdom has constituted you as one Branch, and wisely vested in you a power to check and control the other two, at any time they should break through or encroach upon the joint Rights of the Whole Legislature.

Thus you see, Sir, you ought to have no separate Interest of your own. To live in Harmony with your People you must have no Party but them—no Interest distinct from that of the Community at large. But alas! Sir, such is the present State of your Government, that you are obliged to be ever attentive to the Tools of a Party, lest they should desert the Cause of your Favourites, and join in the Interests of their Country—to a Party whose Measures have not so much as the Semblance of constitutional Authority, yet you are reduced to the sad Necessity of supporting this corrupt Administration, by temporary Expedients only.

To you, Sir, your injured Subjects complain—from you expect Redress. Why should the Success of their constitutional Right depend upon the Will and Pleasure of those very Men who were the Principals or the Accessories in that illegal Measure they now petition you (whose Prerogative it is) to redress? Would it not be a monstrous Absurdity, to expect it from those who are the Party accused?

Take a serious View, Sir, of the Distinction, the Abilities, the Principles, and the Independence which mark the Characters of those entrusted with the Administration, and of those who oppose it. Banish all private Remittances and personal Attachments from your Mind, for they should never interfere with the Public Good. Coolly and dispassionately weigh the Merits of both Parties. Put the Laws of the Constitution in one Scale, and the Measures of Administration in the other, then give the Preference to that which shall preponderate. Exert your own sound Judgment, and be guided by the Rectitude of your good Disposition. Or, if you are doubtful of your own Abilities (for no Man is possessed of universal Knowledge) call in to your assistance, indiscriminately from both Parties, impartial Men, learned in the Law, and by their opinion be directed.

Surely, Sir, this Request is no more than the meanest of your Subjects has a constitutional Right to demand, and a natural Right to expect. They do not appeal to any Tribunal but your's, and your's only; because there is no other existing that can by the Laws of the constitution give them redress, why then are their Remonstrances agitated among those who have neither the Power nor the inclination to redress them to their violated Privileges, their natural Birthrights! Exert that Authority, Sir, with which the Laws have invested you. Place the Officers of Administration with Man worthy and capable of seconding your own good Intentions. Let the Measures of your Government be conformable to the Laws of the Constitution, and your Subjects, on their part, will be as ready and submissive. A Minister who, hearing of the Royal Prerogative to the Ministry, is placed on the Hourly politics, by the Ignorance or the Villany of State Emplacés, and your faithful People will repay your patriot Cares with Gratitude.

Make the proper Distinction, Sir, between Firmness and Obstinacy. Be immovable as a Rock in the Perseverance of just Measures as the Laws of the Land have laid down for your Government, but do not obstinately persist in countenancing and protecting Men who have infringed the Laws, and who have usurped an Authority unknown to the Constitution of this Country.

Who, that has any Loyalty in his Soul, can bear to hear a kind, an affectionate, and an indulgent Father, and a universally upbraided for the

Crimes of a few of his wicked Children? Where are now those Applause which accompanied wherever they went? Where are those Acclamations of Joy which, when you first mounted the throne, that general Voice which hailed their native Prince? as far removed from your Knowledge and Virtue from your Council? the joyful Shouts of a grateful People—fathers regarded as the Vices of Murmurings and Complaints profound Silence reigns through the Community; and yet, Sir, you seem that very Silence as a You cannot be ignorant of the Cause those Effects. You cannot despise Popular Esteem as not to debase Treatment you meet with as yet a loyal People? Why then were in an obstinate Determination to protect a Set of ungrateful Ministers have reduced you so low in all the Rest of your Subjects? from which the Complaints of the Freed and the Effects will immediately, believe me, Sir, you cannot

M E A

From the London Evening Post, Feb. 15.
To the Right Hon. Lord North.

IT is acknowledged by more of public fame, your being raised in this great kingdom; and some you had a bolder reason the resolution to guide our national wrong, when you received your recent. Serving under so profligate his Grace of G. no doubt you are in all his manœuvres; and you famous M—y that your predecessor the high spirit of free-born English you think, are you so weak and wretched the cause of liberty, upheld ble characters as now defend it, feet of a paltry, insignificant M—self? That you think so, is evidence you pursue; and hear with confusions of the very man who goes the Senate. Is this prostitution, where is the virtue to be found of Malice? Can you elect yourself on the unsuspecting electors of the greater proofs you give of heart, the more glorious will be you. But I would whisper in your more, and the people with Roman for redress, as a late writer ex God of Battles.

THE Protestants of the three Islands are requested seriously is now transacting in the island how far the granting legislation at Papists, may affect the principles of and revolution.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Capt. Hyllton, from the Straits, in the Russian fleet lying at Minorta, Island, and that an Algerine corsair who in Gibraltar bay, for three months of war, at last made her escape in pursuit in the morning, and taken; that two or three more vessels, belonging, have lately been taken by the PHILADELPHIA.

By Capt. Mays, from Barcelona, we learn, Capt. Gregory, belonging to the British fleet, having been taken by the Algerine corsair, who in Gibraltar bay, for three months of war, at last made her escape in pursuit in the morning, and taken; that two or three more vessels, belonging, have lately been taken by the PHILADELPHIA. By Capt. Mays, from Barcelona, we learn, Capt. Gregory, belonging to the British fleet, having been taken by the Algerine corsair, who in Gibraltar bay, for three months of war, at last made her escape in pursuit in the morning, and taken; that two or three more vessels, belonging, have lately been taken by the PHILADELPHIA. By Capt. Mays, from Barcelona, we learn, Capt. Gregory, belonging to the British fleet, having been taken by the Algerine corsair, who in Gibraltar bay, for three months of war, at last made her escape in pursuit in the morning, and taken; that two or three more vessels, belonging, have lately been taken by the PHILADELPHIA.

Crimes of a few of his wicked, his abandoned Children? Where are now those Effusions of Public Applause which accompanied your Predecessors wherever they went? Where are now those universal Acclamations of Joy which attended you, Sir, when you first mounted the Throne? Where is now that general Voice of Exultation which then hailed their native Prince? Alas! They are as far removed from your Knowledge, as Truth and Virtue from your Council Board. Instead of the joyful Shouts of a grateful People, which your Fore-fathers regarded as the Voice of God, the Cries of Murmurings and Complaints, or at best a profound Silence reigns throughout the whole Community; and yet, Sir, you are taught to esteem that very Silence as a negative Applause. You cannot be ignorant of the Causes which produce those Effects. You cannot so thoroughly despise Popular Esteem as not to feel the contemptuous Treatment you meet with from a brave, and as yet a loyal People? Why then will you persevere in an obstinate Determination to favour and protect a Set of ungrateful Ministers, whose Misdeeds have reduced you so low in the Estimation of all the Rest of your Subjects? Remove the Causes from which the Complaints of your People proceed and the Effects will immediately cease: others will believe me, Sir, you cannot.

MEANWELL.

From the London Evening Post.
To the Right Hon. L—d N—b.
My Lord,

IT is acknowledged by more mouths than that of public fame, your being raised to the highest office in this great kingdom; and I should presume you had a bolder reason than that of a fixed resolution to guide our national Councils, right or wrong, when you received your present employment. Serving under so profligate a Minister as his Grace of G. no doubt you are perfectly skilled in all his manoeuvres; and you have the same infamous M—y that your predecessor left, to gall the high spirit of free-born Englishmen. But can you think, are you so weak and wicked, as to think that the cause of liberty, upheld by such respectable characters as now defend it, will be laid at the feet of a paltry, insignificant Minister, like yourself? That you think so, is evident by the measures you pursue; and hear with applause illiberal censures of the very man who gave you birth in the Senate. Is this prostitution, or is it not? and where is the virtue to be found of your abandoned M—y? Can you elect yourself? If so, why fawn on the unsuspicious electors of Great Britain? The greater proofs you give of an abandoned heart, the more glorious will be the victory over you. But I would whisper in your ear that a little more, and the people with Roman virtue will seek for redress, as a late writer expresses it, in the God of Battles.

MARCUS.

THE Protestants of the three kingdoms and colonies are requested seriously to consider what is now transacting in the island of Granada, and how far the granting legislation and magistrature to Papists, may affect the principles of the reformation and revolution.

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) April 5.

Capt. Hylton, from the Straits, informs us, that he saw the Russian Fleet lying at Minorca, as he passed by that Island; and that an Algerine corsair which had been captured up in Gibraltar bay, for three months, by a Spanish man of war, at last made her escape in the night, but was pursued in the morning, and taken. He likewise says, that two or three more vessels, belonging to that nest of pirates, have lately been taken by the Spaniards.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

By Capt. May, from Barcelona, we learn, that the ship Totis, Capt. Gregory, belonging to Baltimore, arrived there before he sailed. That Capt. Gregory informed him, that on his voyage off the Western Islands, he fell in with a brig belonging to New York, bound to the coast of Barbary, in a very leaky condition, the Captain of which put a chest, containing about 4000 dollars, on board his ship, with a design to leave the brig, in case he could not keep her above water; that he sent his second mate on board the brig to assist them, but in the night they were separated by a gale of wind: that the next day the ship's company, respecting the brig, bad foundered, multitudes, and took possession of the money, which they divided, and that Capt. Gregory and his mate prisoners for 27 days: that at last they contrived a scheme to quarrel together, when the Captain killed the Mate of the ship, who (seemingly in revenge) went upon deck, and pretended to join the mutineers, which they gladly embraced, as they wanted his assistance to navigate the vessel: That upon the Mate's joining them, they were for immediately killing the Captain; but upon his representing that the Captain had deceived the mutineers overboard, and he could not see the Captain, who was of Hadley's, they ordered the Captain on deck every day to make an observation, directing him to carry the ship to Cape St. Vincent, where they intended to run her ashore; but he luckily ordered her course, so that they got off the Bay of Cadix in the night, and when day light appeared, they saw the ships in the harbour; they then made the Captain swear not to mention what had been done, or they would immediately throw him overboard; but when he got in to run under the stern of an English man of war, and hailing her, a boat came and took them all (with numbers) on board: That they were afterwards tried, when five of them were condemned, and sent to Gibraltar to be hanged, and the other four were kept on board the man of war. The New-York brig arrived at Cadix some time before the ship, and recovered all the money.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.

Tuesday last Mr. Terence Kerin, one of the Attorneys of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland, was admitted

to practise as an Attorney, in all his Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province.

The late Lord Chancellor Yorke, has left more than £200,000, £6000 of which he has bequeathed to his Lady, together with the Guardianship of his Children, (see *Journal*, Nov. 1. 1800 per Ann.) £70,000 he has left to 3 Children, by the 2d Marriage. The Remainder to his Son by the 1st.

Last Week, a remarkable Quantity of Small Fish, was taken at the Narrows, on Long-Island. One of the School, as it was drawn towards the Shore was so filled with Fish, that the Weight pressed it to the Ground, whereby great numbers escaped; a second Seine was then thrown out round the first; a third round the second, and a fourth round the third, and all filled in like manner. The Number of Shad that were taken by the first Net was 3000, by the 2d 3000, by the 3d 4000, and by the 4th 1500, in all 11500.

The Ship Grace, Capt. Chambers, will leave this Port for Bristol, Tuesday next, with whom go Passengers, the Ladies of Major Pullin and Capt. Dixon, and their Families.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, sails this Day with the Mail for Falmouth.

News by the HARTFORD Post.

By several Vessels arrived at Boston we have intelligence from the London prints till the 24th of February, but have neither Time nor Room for many particulars. The latest Accounts from the Russian Army are unfavourable.—They have lost about 30,000 men by sickness, &c. near Bender, and 8000 were entirely defeated. The Turks were making great preparations, and a great power was to furnish them with 30 Ships of the Line. Orders were sent off to Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheerness and Chatham.—War is expected, and persons in power are daily solicited for Commission in the Navy and Army.

Spain is stringing out all their naval Force with the utmost Expedition. Feb. 23. Bad News said to be received from our Ambassador there.—Of a Squadron with Troops on board being sent for the West-Indies, supposed to be designed against Jamaica.—Again strongly reported that Sir Jeffrey Amherst will be appointed Governor of New-York, and have the supreme Command of the Forces in America. Feb. 24. Orders sent to put all our West-India Islands in the best posture of Defence. A new Board of Trade and Plantations to be appointed. The petition of the American Merchants in London, praying a Repeal of all the Laws for Internal Taxation in America, is deferred till the 9th of March. The Affairs of the American Revenue Acts, were by appointment to come on the 21st Feb. but were again postponed to the 9th of March, when it is generally supposed they will certainly be brought on, and occasion high Debates coercive measures being still the prevailing maxim with the Board, and many think the matter will not be brought on this Session, or so late that the Spring Shipping will be entirely ruined. It is said 30 or 40 Sail fully laden will leave the Thames immediately if the Acts are repealed, the prevailing opinion is, that the Duties on Paper, Glass and Colours will be taken off, but that on Tea be lowered or remain as it is. However it is said that the repeal of the Acts will be clogged with a prohibition to erect any Paper-Mills, or Glass-House of any Kind in America.

Our Customers who remove the 1st of May, are requested to let us know, and send for their Papers next Week, if they should not happen to be left by the Carrier. We would desire our Correspondents, who have long Pieces to publish, to send them in Time, that they may be begun as soon as the Paper for the Week is finished, otherwise we shall generally be obliged to postpone them for another Week. The Time we find it necessary to appropriate to that Work, being what follows immediately after finishing each Paper. The Watchman No. 4. came to hand too late for our Inspection this Week. The Piece signed Gracchus, with the Money to pay for it, likewise came to hand too late for this Week, but will have due Notice in our next; also a very long Account of the late Parliamentary Debates; the most circumstantial and satisfactory that has yet been published.

The Protest of the Lords against the Proceedings of the Commons, relating to the Middlesex Election, together with some Political Pieces, in 8 Pages Quarto, to be had of the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Price 4 Copper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Prince George, Staunton, from Belfast; Good Intent, Copland, Waterford. Snow Eady, Stewart, New-Providence. Big Cornelia, Gilford, Jamaica. Stoop Three Friends, Barrell, Coracoa; Harlequin, Lewis; and Phoenix, Conkling, St. Eustacia; Little Betsy, Smith; and Betsy, Lightbourn, St. Croix; Peggy, Stewart, Musquito Shore; Liberty, Seaton, New-Orleans; Dove Davis, St. Kitts and St. Eustacia; Sally, Brown, St. Nicholas Hole; Chestnut, Ward, Guadaloupe.

The Printer to the public.

IT is extremely disagreeable to the printer, to disoblige any of his good Customers or others, either by the too great or too little Freedom of his press. In the last number of the whole necessarily he is guided by his own judgment, however incompetent that may be. And yet he has sometimes been prevailed upon by importunity, and his desire to oblige; together with perhaps an over solicitude to avoid the imputation of restraining the Liberty of the Press, to publish Things on all sides, which he disapproved, both as to the matter and manner, especially the latter. Such partiality, it is been the case since he was prevailed on to republish the Numbers of the *Watchman*. The Idea he conceived, from reading the first of those Numbers, made him extremely unwilling to meddle with them. He foresaw they would do little or no good, and that they would do much mischief. And had not penetration enough to discover that it would have the last Tendency to the Good of the publick of this individual. Yet yielding to the importunity of Numbers, he has republished them with Numbers, and thus the Confusion and Expensiveness, growing Recriminations equally severe.—And having admitted the Accusation, the printer is in Justice bound, if desired, to publish Vindications, Answers, Replies, &c. without number, and a whole paper will soon be too little to carry on the dispute. Mean while the Reader, in general, is concerned with a paper filled with matters relating to them or the publick, and perhaps change their opinion, after he has incurred the incitement of the parties on both sides for the Freedom, with which, thro' him, they have reciprocally treated each other. The printer has already from Sundry of his Customers, received Intimations of their Dislike of a Dispute carried on with so much Rancour and so reproaching of any good Effects. It is therefore his earnest Request, that no fresh matter of Difference may be thrown out, thro' his paper. That Expressions needlessly offensive, which add nothing to the Weight of an Argument, may be avoided, and that the Freedom of the press may ever be subservient to the Happiness of Society, and the public Good.

TO BE SOLD.

A PUBLIC VENDUE.

On THURSDAY the Third of May, near the Coffee-House, A Parcel of choice dry Hides, in Lots; Fifty Hides in a Lot. Also, a Parcel of Deer Skin, in the Hair, One Hundred Shins in a Lot. — at 11

To be sold, at the Coffee-House,

By ALEXANDER M'DONALD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, beginning at

Eleven o'Clock To-Morrow Morning.

A Few Pieces of Irish Linen, from 11 to 61. per Yard: Three Hogheads of genuine West-India Rum, and several Casks of very good Cordials.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 18th of May, on the Premises, or at private Sale any Time before;

A Grist-Mill, standing on a good

Stream, a large Dwelling House, built of Stone, and a Barn, together with about 240 Acres of Land, lying in a Place commonly called Charles-Town, in the Precinct of Haverstraw, Orange County; About 80 or 90 Acres of the Land is cleared, Part whereof is exceeding good Meadow Ground, on which there is Annually, about 50 Loads of Hay made: There are on the Lands, two Orchards of about 100 bearing Apple Trees: The Buildings stand contiguous to where a public Road meets, and in a very public Part of the Country.—For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN HARING, at Orange-Town. 22 28

TO BE SOLD.

A Plantation, in the Township of

Middletown, wherein is the noted Watering Place on the High Lands of Navesink; It contains about One Hundred Acres, the greatest Part Wood Land: There is on said Plantation, a good Dwelling House, with a good Stone Cellar under the same, a good Kitchen, and an Out-House; a young bearing Orchard of good Fruit, likewise a considerable Number of other Fruit Trees—such as Peaches, Plums and Cherries; the Land is tolerably good for Grain;—and Plenty of Fish and Clams, to be had in the Season, within a small Distance from the Door. It is commodiously situated for a Tavern, at a great Number of Watermen resort there in the summer Season.—Whoever inclines to purchase, for further Particulars, may apply to JOHN STOUT, living on the Premises, by whom a good Title will be given, to any Purchaser. 24 27

Middletown April 12, 1770.

War Office, January 21, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been represented to The King, that there are at this Time several Defectors from the different Corps in His Majesty's Land Service, that by an Order of His Majesty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant His free Pardon to all Defectors from His Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1st. That such of the said Defectors as are now in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Garrison of Gibraltar, or Island of Minorca, do surrender themselves on or before the 30th of June 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on those Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Defectors from the Cavalry to surrender to some Corps of the Cavalry, and Defectors from the Infantry, to some Corps of the Infantry.

2dly. That such Defectors as are now in North-America, the West-Indies, or Africa, do surrender themselves on or before the 31st Day of December 1770, to their respective Regiments, or to any others which may be stationed at the Places where such Defectors happen to be.

3dly. That they shall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon upon their declaring from what Corps they defected, and consenting to enlist in the Corps to which they shall have surrendered.

4thly. And whereas it hath been represented to the King that many of the said Defectors, may have been enlisted in other Corps, and may be now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Defectors the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to serve in such Corps, upon their consenting their Desertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly. And whereas it is probable that many of the said Defectors, either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is His Majesty's Pleasure, that, upon such Defectors applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and consenting their Desertion, a Certificate shall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and signed by the Commanding Officer, of their having surrendered themselves, agreeable to His Majesty's Pleasure herein signified, which Certificate shall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly. And whereas several of the said Defectors have been apprehended, and are now in Goal or in Military Custody, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to them His free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit upon their Arrival at their respective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to join in any other Corps of His Majesty's Land Forces.

By His Majesty's Command,

J. BARRINGTON.

PURSUANT to an Order made by

the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Thomas Oughlin, of the City of New-York, an Insolvent Debtor, and Sundry of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given by the Petitioner, to all the Creditors of the said Thomas Oughlin, to send in, if any they have, before the said Judges, at the Chambers of the said Daniel Horsmanden, situate in the Hall Ward in the City of New-York, on Monday the Thirtieth Day of April, Instant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon of the said Day (being the Day and Place by the said Judges appointed for that Purpose) why an Appointment of the said Thomas Oughlin's Estate, should not be made to Richard Barne and James De Puyssier, of the said City Merchants, pursuant to the Prayer of the Petition of the said Thomas Oughlin, and Sundry of his Creditors, and the said Thomas Oughlin, in thereupon discharged, agreeable to the Directions of the several Acts of the Legislature of the Colony, in such Cases made and provided. Dated this 21st Day of April, 1770.

POETS CORNER.

From the LONDON Evening Post.
A HINT to the LATE PREMIER.
 GRAYTON, vain Braggart! will it not be read,
 When thou art number'd with the mighty dead,
 That, toward life, thou didst defer the Cause,
 And rather seek from violated Laws?
 Thy boasted Firmness little did avail,
 Since, what is Fortitude, if Courage fail?
 Had the Pretorian Band found such a Chief,
 They would, like us, have been dissolved in Grief.
 "Noe but the Brave should ever win the Fair,"
 And as the Sex are your peculiar Care,
 Towards them, ye scoundrels, it ever has been said,
 Down from a Dutches to her Chamber-maid.
 Perhaps they wanted you, at Home to dawdle;
 To air the Bibo-things, and stir the Cawdle;
 In such a case, you could not, sure, refuse,
 And "or" was kind to wear your dirty Shoes.
 Strange Revolution! GRAYTON, late PREMIER,
 Is now translated to the Nursing Chair;
 Proclaim it Herald! by the beat of Drum,
 And vote him, Citizens, a New-Ton Thumb.
 For shame, my Lord! summon your wonted Pride;
 Refuse your State, and at the Helm preside;
 Your Party calls—the Nurses forsake,
 And leave to GEORGE the Cawdle and Plum-Cake.

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY next,
 A House on Golden-Hill, with
 three Fire Places. Inquire of THOMAS PEARSALL,
 Who has to dispose of,
 A Quantity of Hams and Pork,
 ALSO,
 Well-India RUM and COTTON.

BOLTON,

BEGGS leave to inform the Public,
 that he will remove on the first of May, from his
 House near the Exchange, to the City Arms, in the Broad-
 Way, kept at present by Mr. George Burns; the House and
 Stables will be thoroughly repaired, and made as convenient
 as possible, for the reception of company.
 He returns his humble Thanks to those Gentlemen who
 have hitherto indulged him with their Favour, and earnestly
 begs the Continuance of it.

The House he now lives in, is now to be LET for two
 Years from the first of May, most of the Rooms are new
 painted, paper'd, &c. &c. It will be found well adapted
 for a Merchant.

THE House occupied by Capt.

Tovey of the Royal Artillery, opposite to Mr. J. H.
 Cruger's, (in Mitchell Street) to be let the 1st of May.
 The House has four Fire Rooms, exclusive of the Kitchen,
 besides a Garden in the Yard, a very good Pump Cistern
 for Rain Water, and a Bottle Rack. The Kitchen has a
 Room over it for Servants, and a Room from the House, and a
 good dry Cellar the Length of the whole. The Rent Thirty
 Pounds per Annum. The Taxes paid by Mrs. Ritchie, who owns
 the House, and the 1st of May.

TO BE SOLD.

SUNDRY lots of land, situate,
 lying and being, in the County of Albany, on the
 west side of Hudson's River, at a place, known by the
 name of the Half-Moon. Any person or Persons inclin-
 able to purchase any of the above said lots, may apply to
 Goshou, G. Van Schick, living in the city of Albany, by
 whom an indisputable title will be given.

BY Order of his Worship John

Hunt, Esq. Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council
 of the Borough of Westchester, public Notice is hereby
 given, that on the last Tuesday in October next, there will
 be held a Fair in the said Borough of Town of Westchester.
 There will be exposed to sale, all Sorts of Cattle, such
 as Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and
 sundry Sorts of Goods; the same to begin at 10 o'clock of
 said Day, and to continue for three Days and no longer,
 and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in the said Borough
 Town of Westchester, the second Tuesday in May next,
 to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly.
 These Fairs to be held according to Charter.

To be sold very cheap for ready Money.

JAMES BECKMAN'S Store,

BROAD-cloths German serge

half-hick, striped flannel, everlings, shalloon, rat-
 tinets, durants, tammies, grog baird and striped flannel,
 striped cambrics and denims, callimancoes, Irish cambrics,
 embelletes, broad cambrics, silk cravats, yard wide striped
 cottons, striped holland, cotton gowns, checked linens;
 galiz, princeps linen, clotting and napkin diaper, Irish
 linens; silks worsted cotton and thread hosiery, boys and
 girls ditto, worsted, thread, silk and lamb wools, worsted
 and cruel, bed buns and bed ticks, shellers, fustians and
 thickets, breeches patterns, furs, necklaces; cotton laces
 an assortment of metal and mohair buttons, sleeve buttons,
 tapes, mohair, Leghorn hats, thread and blond lace, black
 and white gauze handkerchiefs, pillow laws, bordered lawn
 handkerchiefs, spotted and clear lawn; fibbons, girls stays,
 calicoes and chintzes, silk serretts, narrow Persian, figured
 modes, prelong, velvet ducapees and striped lutestring,
 figured satin; Scotch and damask thread, cotton caps,
 pewter tea pots, waredorps, cloves, hyson and shoufong
 tea; a parcel of china. N. B. Said Beckman has sundry
 vacant lots of ground, in the north and out-wards, which he
 will lease out very cheap.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT,

at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing

Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for

Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold,
 (Price Nine Pence)
 By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
 A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS,
 Calculated for the Meridian of
FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of
NEW-YORK.

Broad-Street, off April, 1770.
SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.
 Established the 11th of June, 1764.
 By **JOHN C. KNAPP.**

WHO assures the PUBLIC of his
 constant Study and Endeavour, to serve them on all
 Occasions, to the utmost of his Power and Ability, par-
 ticularly in giving the most candid Opinion and Advice in
 all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on those satisfactory
 Reasons, which must often prevent the commencing and
 defending such Suits, as can only be productive of Trouble
 and Expence, many Times (to Persons in low circumstances)
 utter Ruin.

Deeds and other Writings carefully perused, and full Sa-
 tisfaction given, as to their Validity.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or
 elsewhere. In which many have experienced the Utility of
 this Office. Executors and Administrators instructed in
 the due execution of their Office, whereby those Incon-
 veniences may be avoided, which often arise from the Want
 of Knowledge therein. Seafaring men and Strangers,
 who for Want of proper Advice, fall into various Difficul-
 ties, will be particularly assisted.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind; Memorials,
 Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes in-
 tended. Considerable Sums of Money at most Times to
 be had, for the discounting good Bills, Bonds, or Notes; on
 Bottomry, and all other weighty Securities. The ge-
 neral business of this office duly executed on the usual easy
 Fees, and the most immediate Dispatch.

A very convenient House to be let in Broad-street, at a
 low Rent Inquire above.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate

of James Holmes, late of this City, deceased, are
 desired to make immediate Payment to Gerholm Holmes,
 who may be found at Mr. Garrison's, near Peck's Slip.
 New York, April 19, 1770.

A T H E F T.

STOLEN on Friday night last, the 13th April instant,
 from the house of Moses Owens, on the White Plains
 in West Chester County, the following goods, viz. a coat
 and a pair of breeches, of dark blue sagathy the coat lined
 with tannin of the same colour; a lightish colour'd mix'd
 broad cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat lined with shalloon,
 the buttons upon both the coat and waistcoat of yellow me-
 tal. One black velvet waistcoat, a pair of brownish colour'd
 worsted stockings, and one and a half pair of thread-stock-
 ings. (One stocking of the two pair, being dropped just with-
 out the window). The said goods were stolen by one Wil-
 liam Townsend, (a hired servant to the said Moses Owens).
 Townsend calls himself an Englishman, is about 28 years
 of age about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made especially
 about the legs and thighs, thin face, brown hair, has been
 a regular in the army for some years, and said he was lately
 come from Canada. Had on, a coarse shirt, old blue
 breeches, much patched, a blue and white waistcoat, striped
 cross wife, and a short blazer coat, and an old felt hat.
 He went off with another man, who called himself John
 Wright, is an Irish man, about 25 or 26 years of age, near
 6 feet high, brown complexion, black curl'd hair, much
 pock broken; had on a lightish colour'd coarse cloth jacket,
 a check woolen shirt and tow cloth trousers, pretty much
 worn, and an old felt hat. As they were heard in private
 conversation together, just before the robbery, and both
 went off together, it is not doubted, but they were conspi-
 cuous. Therefore who ever will apprehend them, or either
 of them, and confine them in goal or deliver them to the
 subscribers, with the above goods, or such of them as can
 be found upon the said thieves, shall receive Twenty Shil-
 lings reward for each, besides all reasonable charges.

MOSES OWENS,
 NATHANIEL ADAMS,

TO BE SOLD, very reasonably.

A Fine tract of land, lying in Ryn-
 beck, in Dutchess County, containing 517 acres, join-
 ing to Hudson's River, nearly opposite to Esopus, and very
 conveniently situated for a public landing and Ferry. A-
 bout 200 acres, are under good improvement, with three
 small farm houses, stables, and young orchards thereon. As
 it lies nearly in a square, it has a large front to the river,
 with many very pleasant situations for buildings. It is in
 the neighbourhood of several Churches, Traders and Mills
 and surrounded with able farmers. For further particulars,
 apply to Anthony Hoffman, Junr. at Red-Hook, or to the
 subscribers, by whom an indisputable title will be given.
 JACOB V. BENTHUSEN.

To be SOLD.

BY PETER THOMPSON,

AT PECK'S SLIP,

OILS—Tar, Turpentine,

Essence of Turpentine, Castile Soap, Brandy,
 Sugar, and Cacao, &c. &c.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred

Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
 Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality
 to any made in Europe.

A L S O,
 Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on
 short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange, just re-printed,
 and ready to deliver to the Subscribers,

A BRIEF
NARRATIVE
OF THE
CASE and TRIAL
OF
JOHN PETER ZENGER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
 A short Account of the Trial of Mr. OWEN, for a Libel.
 At ALSO,
 An Essay on the Duty of JURIES, &c.

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only by JOHN KEAT-
 ING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Butling's
 Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,
 with a variety of other goods among which are,
 BROAD-Cloths of different

colours,
 Shalloon, durants & tam-
 mies.
 Hair and worsted plushes of
 different colours.
 Fustians, silk twist and mo-
 hair.
 Best twist and metal buttons.
 Broad and narrow binding.
 Knee garters, silk laces.
 A great variety of the most
 fashionable ribbons.
 Black laces, gimps and bu-
 gles.
 Thread and blond lace.
 Gauzes and gauze handker-
 chiefs.
 Cambricks and lawns.
 Ghenting and long lawns.
 Red and check linen hand-
 kerchiefs.
 Check linens, dowlas and dia-
 per.
 And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a
 neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard,
 Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do.
 printing do and writing do; all of this country manufacture;
 Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers; and
 ready money for clean linen rags.

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Ofurgo-Market;

London long pipes, TD
 A variety of Sax's thread,
 by the ounce or pound,
 Scot's snuff in bladders, or
 by the lb.

Felt hats, men and boys cas-
 tor ditto.
 White Chapel sound and
 square pointed needles,
 Knitting needles, Jews harps,
 Horn combs, and ivory fine
 teeth'd ditto.
 Pastboard and silk stay laces,
 Crutch and English worsted
 Calicoes, stamp linen and
 cottons, white calicoes,
 Mullins and French cottons,
 Long lawns, cambricks, and
 Plain lawns.
 A variety of thread laces, and
 Darning threads,
 Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
 Ell black gauze, love and
 love ribbons,
 Silk and leather women's
 gloves.
 Worsted and leather women's
 mitts.
 Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
 6-4 huns.
 Best China cups and saucers,
 Poplins, worsted damasks, &
 Cambricks.
 Black and coloured India
 taffeties,
 Black English taffeties and
 Persians,
 Sarfets, various colours,
 Knee garters, various colours,
 Broad-cloths of various co-
 lours.

Louis and prices,
 Bath rugs, ratons, frises,
 and half-thicks,
 Penitions, flannels, long cils,
 German frize,
 Ratons, shalloon, durants,
 Calli-anecis, Hammies, vari-
 ety of flags, velvets,
 Everlastings, serge de nimes,
 Satinets,
 Stocking patterns, variety of
 Sewing silks,
 Buttons, twist, coloured
 Thread, buckram,
 Coat bindings, quality bind-
 ing, silk cravats,
 Galloons, yellow canvas for
 working samplers,
 Writing paper, ink-powder
 and primers,
 Plasters, Dilworth's spelling
 books,
 New testaments and bibles,
 Dutch folio bibles,
 A variety of Dutch books for
 teaching children,
 Yard, 3-8, 6-4, and 7-8
 checks,
 Nankeens, by the piece,
 Hoses, British, Irish, and
 childrens hose,
 Sonhoag and bohea tea,
 Cotton,
 Pepper, coffee, chocolate,
 and powder blue,
 Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs,
 and mace,
 Also, a complete set of silver
 man's tools.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at

the Exchange,

FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,

OR

COMPANION

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

Their Duty to God and their Parents, their Carriage to Su-
 periors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and
 instructing Lessons are recommended.

Plain and Familiar Dialogues.

By a LADY,

With a Recommendatory Preface,

By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

OUR 1418th No. h

Lucubrations, on
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To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Suffolk, March 19th, 1770.

YOUR 1418th No. brought me D—R's defutatory Lucubrations, on the Subject of the Dispute between Rullicus and Publius; I confess he appears to be so thoroly Master of his Subject, and handles his Weapon, with such unequalled Dexterity, that I wish he would pursue it, and shew us, that all the Signers, for removing the Poll in this County, were actuated by wrong Principles: I am the more solicitous, on this Point, as we have not yet given up the design; but as a respectable Minority appeared in favour of the Bill, we may perhaps, prefer another Petition, to this or some future House of Assembly, which will be attended with considerable Expense and Trouble; now if he can convince us, that we are all in the wrong, he may do a most essential Service to the good People of this County; many of whom think, that the wish'd for Regulation, is opposed from sinister and interested motives; and not from a Love of Order and Decency, as is pretended. I am glad he has commenced your Correspondent, for, as many of us take no other Paper, he has the chance of being more generally read, and more extensively useful. But as he may, perhaps, want a Provocative, I beg, when you have a spare Corner in your Paper, that you will insert the following observations on his Piece, and oblige your constant Reader, R.—D.

IN his first Paragraph, he informs us, that he became acquainted with the "Dispute," by reading Rullicus, in Mr. Parker's Gazette of the 1st of January, from whence we naturally infer, that all his Knowledge of the Matter is obtained from that Paper; yet a little farther on, he refers us to Mr. Publius in his Answer, &c. for an account of the Disadvantages which will attend the proposed Regulations. What signifies quibbling? Why don't he speak out like a Man, at once; and own that, he has read all the Papers, and finds that his Friend Publius wants a lift over the Stile?

The Beginning of the second, contains a rhetorically ironical Eulogium, on the "profound Sagacity" of Rullicus, and his Zeal for "Freedom and Liberty," exemplified by a Quotation; then follows this sagacious Observation, "Now the Place is fixed for the Inhabitants to appear at, for electing their Representatives, to wit, at the County-Hall, with which the Electors have hitherto discovered the highest Satisfaction and Contentment, the Freedom of our Elections being the principal Foundation, from whence the People derive their Liberties, is undoubtedly true." I leave the Public to understand this sentence, if they can, and shall only desire D—R, the first Time he travels to the West End of the Island, to take Huntington in his Way, and enquire, if they have hitherto enjoyed "the highest Satisfaction and Contentment," under the present Election Acts; but perhaps, he means to confine the Name of "Electors" to those who reside near the County-Hall, these no doubt of it, are highly satisfied and contented with the Opportunity they have of dictating to the rest of the County; as to the Inhabitants of Huntington, very few of them have ever acquired that Title by voting for Representatives.

I would query whether the "perfect Harmony and Concord among the People," he speaks of in his 3d Par. was antecedent or subsequent to the Law, for fixing the Place of Election at the County-Hall? 5th Par. It is "says he," the Opinion of my Countrymen, that they have enjoyed their Freedom and Liberty, at Elections, &c. I grow he must not allow the "Huntington Men," to be his Countrymen, or he is very much mistaken in their "Opinion."

He next introduces the poor Petition and its Fainters, whom he belittles and belabours as cleverly, as if he had served a regular Apprenticeship, among the polite Ladies who sell Fish at Billingsgate. I shall take no further Notice of this handsome Behaviour, than to desire him, when he writes again, to moderate his Choler a little, for Passion often hurts the best Cause, out if he must scold, I desire he will do it in English, that we may understand him. The back Stroke, he gives the Beef Steak Eaters, in the "Prison Gaol," helps his Cause wonderfully, especially as "this is the Spirit of the Times, that prevails in our Island."

After thus venting his Spite, he returns to the Subject, and upon a supposition, that the Adjournment of the Poll to different Places in the County, "should be a means of securing that Freedom and Liberty, so much talked of by its Advocates," he enumerates, the consequent Disadvantages to the Colony in general, and this County in particular; a principal one is, that it "will, at least, require 10 or 12 Days, to take the Suffrages of the whole County." In order to examine the Truth of this Assertion, let us make the Tour of the County, with the Sheriff. On Tuesday, we are at the County-Hall, and take the Polls that offer. Wednesday we take the Polls at South-hold Town, and at Night, visit our Friends at Shelter Island. Thursday Morning, go over to Bridgehampton, do the needful, and from thence move off for Smith Town, where we can easily be by Friday Evening, and Saturday will be sufficient to take 4 or 500 Polls that may offer there. Thus, you see, the Business may be concluded within the Week; as there can be no necessity for a long Stop, at any of the above Places, the People being convened, at the particular Hour, by previous Advertisements. He proceeds, "whereas under the present Regulation, one Day at most, has been found sufficient, and the Business ended, to general Satisfaction;" Ten Minutes has generally "been found sufficient," because the Election has been generally decided on sight; But if D—R had attended our last Election, he must have seen, that "one Day at most," could not have been sufficient; had not one of the Candidates, generously resigned, rather than the People should suffer any longer, by the extreme severity of the Weather, "Besides," says he, "every County in the Province, must come in and Petition for an alteration." (Wonderful!—I tell you there is must in the Case) "The General Assembly would then find employ enough, if they should sit, as die in Diem all the Year round, in making new Regulations for Elections." Now, as there are but 10 Counties in the Colony, and one Month, I fancy, would be sufficient for regulating one County, I cannot but think, if the House were to Work double Tides, that is, sit A. M. and P. M. "as die in Diem," the Regulations might be settled in something less than a Year, after which the usual Business of the Colony, might go on in its old Channel.

He proceeds to make some Quotations from Rullicus, but I cannot determine whether he does him Justice, as I take neither of the Papers to which he refers; however,

would observe in general, that I cannot conceive, how Arguments, brought to evince the Necessity of a free and uninfluenced Election in this County, can prove that it would be "for the Interest and Liberty of the People, to have the Poll adjourned from House to House." His last Paragraph, contains so much *seer Wit*, and so little, of any thing to the Purpose, that I dare not meddle with it; shall therefore dismiss him, after observing to him, that Writings filled with Invectives, may serve to strengthen and confirm Prepossession and Prejudice, but can never benefit the Cause of Truth. To accuse Men of substituting "palpable Errors, for pious Acts; Deception for Candor; Knavery for Honesty; and lying for good Doctrine;" may inflame the irascible Passions of Mankind, make those who are in an Error, the more firmly attach'd to it, and convince the Public of a bad Cause and a bad Heart; this, to dictate such abusive Language, and that, to need such foreign Auxiliaries. No, Mr. D—R, if you really think you consult the Interest of the County, by opposing the Adjournment of the Poll to different Parts of it, and would persuade us that we are in the wrong, it must be cool Reason and plain Arguments, which must convince us of our Error; this never will be done by ill natur'd Reflections, especially, since we know they are without Foundation, and at the same Time, are acquainted with the unfair methods which have been taken, to muster a formidable Number of pretended Freeholders on the Opposition; but such is our Tendernefs, for the Characters of our misguided Brethren, that we would not expose them without the most absolute Necessity. Should you think proper, to resume your pen upon the Subject, I beg you to behave with good Manners if possible, and whatever Reasons you may have, for opposing our Petition, give them in a cool decent Manner; should they prove unanswerable, I will acknowledge it, and give up the Point. I am your sincere Well-wisher.

Suffolk County, March 20, 1770.

Mr. HOLT:

SEMPER Idem's, five smart Queries, in your Journal of the 1st Inst. seem intended as a Fling at Capt. S. and Mr. J. L. Men who have constantly appeared zealous in the Cause of Liberty, tho' perhaps, they have sometimes, been mistaken in their Men and Measures; accordingly we see them striving hard, at the Elections, to have those Men chosen, whom they supposed to be the warmest advocates for the glorious Cause; but when they find themselves deceived by their Men, is it to be wonder'd at if they desert them? is it not reasonable, that Men who Act from a Supreme Love of their Country, should sacrifice private Friendship, to that most important of Calls?

Again, Mr. A. McD—l happens to be as warm a Friend to his Country, as either of the other Men; but differing, in opinion, with them, about certain Points, which were warmly contested, at the late Elections; a Coolness ensues between them—This accounts for the Conduct of Capt. S. and Mr. J. L. at Edward Smith's, which happened soon after the Election. But now, that they find McD—l suffering in the Cause, for which they are so zealous, it becomes their Duty to support him, and accordingly they do. This shews, that these Men do not confine their Love of their Country, within the narrow Limits of a Party, (which, I suppose is what nettles Semp'er Idem,) but where ever they find the noble Spirit of Liberty, they acknowledge and honour it. Viewing the Matter in this Light (and it is the Light, in which it will be viewed, by every one, who does not see with Semp'er Idem's jaundiced Eyes) their Conduct appears not only consistent with their Principles, but highly commendable, and worthy of Imitation, by all who pretend to reverence their Country, or its Constitution.

Semp'er Idem may bark as loud as he pleases, about "brazen Trumpets, and brazen Faces," but I can assure him, that, he has a *stout Heart*, who does not feel for his Country, when he sees a Man prosecuted for exercising that inestimable Privilege, of exposing the Conduct of R—s when they lose sight of the Liberties of their Country.

SUFFOLKENNIS.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

Extracts of Letters from London, January and February, 1770.

WE are in a great Bufile on this Side of the Water, The Session opened last Tuesday, and the Debates in the House of Commons run exceedingly high, till two in the Morning; after the Speech was read, an Address was moved for by Sir George Osborne and seconded by R. Payne, Esq; of Antigua, Mr. Dowdeswell then moved for an Amendment in the Address, which was to assure the King that they would inquire into the Causes of the present Uneasiness and general Discontent throughout the Kingdom, and was seconded by the Lord Mayor, Beckford. The other Speakers, in the Minority, and for the Amendment, were Mr. Cornwell, Thomas Townshend, Lord J. Cavendish, Sir An. Abdy, Serjeant Glynn, Sir Geo. Savill, Marquis of Granby, Mr. Burke, Col. Barre, Mr. Sawbridge, Sheriff Townshend; and Mr. Solicitor General. On the Side of the Majority, and against the Amendment, Lord Clare, Attorney General, Lord North, Lord Barrington, and Mr. Dylon; The General Subject of the Debates was, on the Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, which had occasioned such Commotions in the Kingdom, and bitter Invectives against the Ministry.—Col. Barre, pointing to the Lord North, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Treasury Bench, said, *These are the Men who have alienated the Minds and Affections of the People from the best of Kings; a King who ascended the Throne more beloved than any of his Predecessors: And added, Does it not make you tremble when I tell you, there are Thirteen Millions of Subjects, now in a flaming Fever, from the Wounds you have given the Constitution?* Lord Botetourt's Speech was attacked by Barre and Burke, and most strongly ridiculed;—the Reason

of introducing it was, to shew the Impropriety of a Minister's Promise to repeal any Act before he had consulted Parliament. Beckford, Burke, Barre, and many others of the Minority, spoke strongly in Favour of America; condemned the Treatment of it from the Beginning, and strongly urged the giving it a proper Constitution.—But the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to them, took no Notice of the Proposition, he however observed, that the Act laying Duties, on the British Manufactures, was the most Anti-commercial that ever was contrived.

In the House of Lords, there was also a Motion for an Amendment in the Address; more full than in the Commons; made by Lord Chatham, who spoke most Eloquently, and much in Favour of America; he would have the Word *unwarrantable*, in the Speech altered, and said, that he thought the American Agreements and Associations, not only far from unwarrantable, but perfectly right. *That an Eruption of Liberty had appeared upon the Skin of America, and if drove in, it would affect its Vitals.* Lord Camden seconded him. In the Majority were Sixteen Bishops and Fifteen Scotch Peers.

16th Jan. The Friends of America, within a few Days, seem to be suspicious of the Conduct of the Ministry, and are fearful that Tea will not be included in the Repeal, from some Hints that have been dropt, and that they mean to have the Tea, with the Act, as a Sort of Test of their right. This is a poor Scheme, and will only tend to widen the Breach, and prevent their doing it in future, with so much Reputation to themselves, as they may at present, for the India Company, 'tis said, will memorialize Parliament for the Repeal of the Tea. There is hardly knowing what will be done, they are so hard run, to keep themselves in the Saddle, from the Opposition; and the Affairs of the Country wear such an Aspect, from the general Discontent and the little Notice taken of the Petitions, that America seems only to be a secondary Consideration.

Feb. 8. Party runs high here, as it does with you; the Cause of great Complaint against the Ministry is, the Exclusion of Mr. W. a Dispute similar to one subsisting with you. Judge Livingston's Speech to your House of Assembly, is considered here as an exceeding well-written Piece, several of the most sensible Members of the House of Commons, who have seen it, all say, *that your Assembly are wrong.* The Opposition has been very warm in the House, during the Course of this Session. Sir Geo. Saville, in a Speech relating to the Middlesex Election, declared, repeatedly, that the House had betrayed the Rights and Privileges of their Constituents.—the Majority did not think proper to call him to order.

There has been lately many warm Debates in the House of Commons against the Court; and do push the Ministry very hard for their unconstitutional measures. Lord Barrington, who is in Place, and has always been remarkable to go with every administration, in endeavouring to justify his conduct, threw out, that for his Part, he had served Government upwards of 25 Years; Mr. Burke, in reply was very severe upon him, and said to this purpose, *'Tis not to the veteran I address myself, nor to him hackneyed in the ways of Government, 'tis to you young Men, the rising hopes of your Country! let me advise you not to tread in the Steps of those who have brought this confusion on their Country—should there be any among you base enough to follow their Example, may he die the Death of the worst Malefactor; may he suffer all the Pains and Tortures that have been inflicted on those who have paid their forfeit Lives to their Country, may he, Oh for a noble Curse! May he be the tool of Government for 25 Years, the common sewer of every Administration.* Upon a division of the House, the Majority were only 44 a head.—The Question was, whether the House of Commons, ought to be governed in their determinations, by the Laws of Parliament. The division was not properly on the Question, but on the previous Question, a trick of Ministry, to postpone the real Point.

The same Question was debated in the House of Lords last Week, and carried by the Court also, in the same Method with this Resolution, at Two in the Morning.—That the Lords ought not to interfere with the Commons, by point relating to their own Members. Chatham spoke three Times, and Masterly. A dissenting Lord has entered a Protest.

It seems generally to be agreed, that little will be done for America by this Ministry.—The Merchants have petitioned the Parliament for relief of the Burdens laid on Trade generally, but mention nothing particularly. The Duties on Paper, Colours and Glass will be taken off, but Tea will remain, kept as a Test that you may give up the Right. Hold out firm and resolutely to your non-importation Agreement, and all will be well next Year, especially if the present Ministry go out.

The Minority having declared their Sentiments in Parliament, for you. The D. of Grafton, afraid any longer to venture the Storm, has resigned, his excuse is, that he has no law Officer to Advice with, and Lord North is now Premier."

TO BE SOLD,
Upon as reasonable Terms, as they sold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at
ABEEL and BYVANCK'S,
Near Coenties-Market,
A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—
AS FOLLOWS.

BEST Powder, to the Holland,
German Steel, Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Bar Iron, Do. Stew Pans,
s.d. Nails by the Cask, Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. sorted, by the smaller Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon
Quantity, at the usual and Cart Boxes,
Price, Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Copperas, Butter by the Firkin,
Allum, Chisels, sorted, superior in
Chalk by the Ct. Quality to those imported
Bar Lead, from Great Britain, and at
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal a less Price.

They have also finishing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Siches, superior in Quality to those imported.
N. B. They receive Pennsylvania Money in Payment for Goods.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769, from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indentured servant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerseys, employed in the farming business:—Had on when he went away, a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or osenaburg trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brim'd hat. He also carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of osenaburg, and two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow flain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.
1758 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

TO BE SOLD,
BY the subscriber living on the premises, at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day of April next, it is sold by private sale before, a valuable lot of land in Perth-Amboy, containing four acres; bounding on the river, together with a good dwelling-house, a currying shop, a shoe maker's shop, bark-house, a beam-house, and ten-yard, all new and in good repair, said ten-yard is very valuable as there is a good spring, and no other ten-yard within several miles, nor any other spring in the town convenient for that purpose: A good title will be given by the subscriber.
22 28 JOHN CROW.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.
ON Tuesday the Eighth Day of May next, the Dwelling, House and Tract or Parcel of Land, containing five or six Acres, situated at a Place called and known by the name of Tappan Landing, in Orange Town, in the County of Orange, and Province of New-York; it is a most commodious situation for a Store and Tavern, as it is the only Landing Place, from the North-River, within several Miles of it. So that all the Inhabitants of that part of the Country who go to New-York by Water, and all the Trade and Produce of that part of the Country must go that way to New-York. The Place is capable of very great improvement; a fine Stream, (on which Stands a Mill) being adjoining to it, and it has been found by Experience, to be a very advantageous Place for a Store in the Hands of a Person who Understands, and is able to carry on Trade, as from its situation, such a Person may Command almost all the Trade in the Country. Also there will be Sold at the same Time, and Place, two Acres of very valuable Salt Meadow, lying next to the Krom-kill, in Orange Town aforesaid. The Vendue will be held, at or near the House of Casparus Mayhe, in Orange Town aforesaid, and will begin at Ten of the Clock of the above-mentioned day. When the Terms of Sale will be made known, and a good Title given to the purchaser, by Isaac Browne Esq; at Hackinlack (who is empowered for that purpose,) or by the Owner thereof.
March 20, 1770. 22-25 BERNARD LINTOT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to such
Creditors of John Leverage, late of the City of New-York Ship-Wright, as have any Demands on the Money that was attached at Caracas, for the said John Leverage's Moiety of the Fishing Schooner sold at that Island; that the Subscriber hath lately received the next Proceeds of the said Sale, in order to distribute the same among such of the said John Leverage's Creditors, as had Demands on the said Schooner, for whose Benefit the said Money was attached: The said Creditors are therefore hereby desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber, properly attested, by the Tenth Day of May next, as the said Money received, will on that Day be distributed among such of the Creditors, as shall have then rendered in their Accounts; and such as do neglect to comply with this Notification, will be excluded from any Dividend, of which they are desired to take Notice, this 6th Day of April, 1770.
SAMUEL VAN HORNE.

LEFT in a Store in this City, a paper with some Money, the owner applying to the printer hereof, may hear where to get it again, by paying the Charge of this Advertisement. April 2d, 1770. 22 25.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,
THE House and Garden, at the North Side of Staten-Island, where Mr. Holland lately lived, and from 1 to 25 Acres of Land, good for Pasture and Mowing; the Situation extremely pleasant, Fish and Oysters at the Door, in great Plenty, the House is fit for a Gentleman.—Also 60 or 70 Acres of exceeding good Wood Land within one Mile and a Half of the Landing, at the North-Side, is for Sale: For farther Particulars, inquire of Joshua Mercereau, Ship-Wright, near the Premises.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED,
And may be entered on immediately.
THE Lease for 29 Years, from the 25th Day of March last, of the Ground and Improvements, in the Possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper, situate in the Out-Ward of this City, adjoining the new Greenwich Road, and contiguous to the Lands in the Tenure of Abraham Mortier and of David Johnston Esquires, containing near 25 acres of excellent Garden, arable and meadow Ground, of a good Soil and greatly enrich'd with Manure. The Situation is pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect of the Narrows, Staten-Island, the North-River and the Jersey Shore, and would be very suitable for a Gentleman's Seat; or it might be divided into several Lots, and improved to great Advantage in the Business of gardening; and will be sold or leased in whole, or in Part, as may best suit the Purchaser, or lessee. The Garden affords a great Variety of different Kinds of Fruit, together with upwards of 20 Beds of as fine Asparagus as any on the Island, and is as forward in Cultivation as the Season will admit. For further Particulars enquire of John Morton, near the Fly-Market.
23 26

TO BE SOLD BY
ANTHONY VANDAM,
MADEIRA WINE, of the Vintage,
1765, 1767, and 1768.
WEST-INDIA RUM.
MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
MOLASSES.
COTTON.
COCOA.
DEER SKINS, in the Hair.
23-25

TO BE LET,
From the first of MAY next,
A House in Maiden-Lane, opposite to Mr. Rutgers Brew House, with seven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good cistern: Inquire of the Printer hereof.
14 18

TO BE SOLD,
For CASH only, at first COST,
THE Shop and Household Goods
of Thomas Charles Willett, the lower End of Wall-Street, with the Sign, Counters, Shelves and Drawers, and all the Shop Utensils.
All Persons who have any Demands on the said Thomas C. Willett, are desired to call with their Accounts, before the 28th of April next, and they shall be paid;—and it is expected, that those few Customers, whose Bills are unsettled, will pay their respective Debts before that Time; as Mrs. Willett proposes going in the first Ship to Europe.
Notice is hereby given, to the Persons who left Rings, Buttons, Linen, &c. with Mrs. Willett, in Lieu of a Sum of Money due; That if they are not taken away before the 28th of April, they will be disposed of towards Payment of the Debt, tho' not equal to the Sum due.
22 24

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified, that
the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in Orange-Town, is continued by the Subscriber, in the same Manner as formerly.—There will, for the future, be set apart a Portion of Time, which will not interfere with the proper Time of the Latin School, when Writing and Arithmetic will be taught; also any of the Branches of the Mathematics.
Notwithstanding the Prejudices which have been excited and propagated by certain Persons, the Public may be assured, that Orange-Town hath every Recommendation, that can be reasonably expected in a Country Town. The Children may miss some Advantages here, which may be found elsewhere, they will yet find Advantages far more solid, than a City can best. The Place is remarkable for being retired, pleasant and healthy. Vicious Examples are banished, and every Thing invites to Study.
Boarders will be received by reputable Families, for the low Price of Twelve Pounds a Year. The Cheapness of the Diet doth not arise from its being mean, but from the People being mostly Farmers, and from their having a Desire, to establish a School of Learning in the Place. A constant Ferry is kept between this Place and New-York, whereby Articles can be transported very speedily.
With Regard to the Merit of the Teacher, it becometh him to say only that any Gentleman of Education is at Liberty to examine his Method of Instruction; and that those who have entrusted him or shall entrust him with the Care of their Sons, may depend upon his Diligence and Faithfulness.
RICHARD DEVENS.
The Price of Tuition is 20s. a Quarter, and 20s. for Admission.
23 26

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.
63-

WANTED,
A Young Man that understands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer.
28 21

Morrisdon, March 18th, 1770.
FERDINAND,
A Large, able fine shaped Stallion, near seventeen Hands high, of the Spanish Breed, and of a brown bay Colour: Will serve Mares the ensuing Season, at Morrisdon, in the County of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; for the Sum of Three Pounds Proclamation; and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with sole this Season, they may be served again next Spring, for the Sum of Two Pounds.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a reasonable Rate.
MICHAEL KEARNY.
20—

Remains for SALE, at
WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,
In Great Dock-Street,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.
DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black satinetts, gold and brown superfine mitlines, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed linsens and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linsens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, taylor's threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swainkin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, elaree, coffee and mix'd friezes and rattens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linsens and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c.
N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.
16 29

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, East New-Jersey,
ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at their furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-dles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.
Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the Society of Stay-makers, in London: he acquires the best fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.
N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruget, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.
20—

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,
AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs, Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.
N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all sorts.
62—